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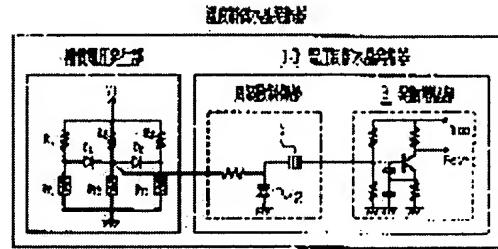
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(54) TEMPERATURE COMPENSATED CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain the frequency stable over a wide temperature range and to realize miniaturization and low cost simultaneously.

CONSTITUTION: One terminal of, e.g. an AT-cut crystal vibrator 1 is connected to ground via a varactor element 2, the other terminal is connected to an oscillation amplifier circuit 3 to form a voltage controlled crystal oscillator 10. Resistor R1, R2, R3 are connected to a compensated voltage generating circuit at the side of a power supply V1 and thermosensing elements RT1, RT2, and RT3 are connected at the side of ground, and connecting points being a voltage division output section between the resistor R1, R2, R3 and the thermosensing elements RT1, RT2 and RT3 respectively are connected together via diodes D1, D2 to form a compensation circuit. Then the connecting point of the diodes D1 and D2 is connected to one terminal of the varactor element 2 being a component of the oscillator 10.



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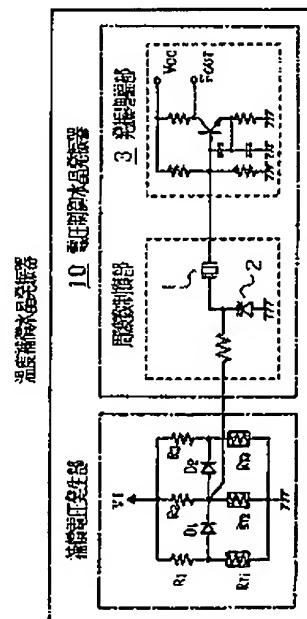
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(54)【発明の名称】 溫度補償水晶発振器

(57)【要約】

【目的】 広い温度範囲で安定した周波数を得、同時に小型、低価格化を実現する。

【構成】 例えばATカットの水晶振動子1の一端が可変容量素子2を介して接地されると共に、他端が発振增幅回路3に接続されて電圧制御水晶発振器10が構成される。このような発振器10に対して、信号電圧発生回路の電源V₁側に抵抗R₁、R₂、R₃が接続され、接地側に感温素子R₁₁、R₁₂、R₁₃が接続され、これらの抵抗R₁、R₂、R₃及び感温素子R₁₁、R₁₂、R₁₃の接続点の分圧出力部がダイオードD₁、D₂を介して互いに接続されて補償回路が形成される。そしてこのダイオードD₁、D₂の接続点が、発振器10を構成する可変容量素子2の一端に接続される。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 電圧制御水晶発振器に補償電圧を供給して温度による周波数変化を補償した温度補償水晶発振器において、
低温側、常温付近、高温側の補償用として補償電圧発生部の電源側に抵抗を、接地側に感温素子をそれぞれ接続すると共に、おののの上記抵抗及び感温素子の接続点の分圧出力部にダイオードD₁、D₂を接続してスイッチさせることにより、上記低温側、常温付近、高温側の補償電圧を選択的に取り出せるようにした補償回路を設けたことを特徴とする温度補償水晶発振器。

【請求項2】 上記高温側の補償部の電源側に正の抵抗温度係数をもった感温素子を接続し、上記高温側の補償をより高精度化するようにした請求項1記載の温度補償水晶発振器。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は、特にATカットの水晶振動子を用いた電圧制御水晶発振器の温度による周波数変化を補償した温度補償水晶発振器に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 温度補償水晶発振器の補償電圧を得る方法としては、従来より

(1) 1次の抵抗温度係数をもつ感温素子と抵抗とを直列接続し、両者の接続点における分圧により補償電圧を得る方法

(2) A/D変換、メモリ、D/A変換部をもち、これらにより補償電圧を得る方法

等が知られている。

【0003】 しかしながら、(1)の場合には、0°C～50°Cというような、比較的温度範囲が狭い場合には有効であるが、さらに広い範囲では細かな補償ができなくなる。また(2)の場合には、温度に応じた補償電圧をメモリに記憶することにより、広い温度範囲での補償が可能であるが、回路が複雑となり大型かつ高価となってしまう。

【0004】 このように従来の方法では、小型、高性能、安価等の目的を同時に達成することはできないものであった。この出願はこのような点に鑑みて成されたものである。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 解決しようとする問題点は、従来の方法では、小型、高性能、安価等の目的を同時に達成することはできないというものである。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明による第1の手段は、電圧制御水晶発振器10に補償電圧を供給して温度による周波数変化を補償した温度補償水晶発振器において、低温側、常温付近、高温側の補償用として補償電圧

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発生部の電源側に抵抗R₁、R₂、R₃を、接地側に感温素子R₁₁、R₁₂、R₁₃をそれぞれ接続すると共に、おののの上記抵抗及び感温素子の接続点の分圧出力部にダイオードD₁、D₂を接続してスイッチさせることにより、上記低温側、常温付近、高温側の補償電圧V_{1(t)}、V_{2(t)}、V_{3(t)}を選択的に取り出せるようにした補償回路を設けたことを特徴とする温度補償水晶発振器である。

【0007】 本発明による第2の手段は、上記高温側の補償部の電源側に正の抵抗温度係数をもった感温素子R₁₁を接続し、上記高温側の補償をより高精度化するようにした第1の手段記載の温度補償水晶発振器である。

【0008】

【作用】 これによれば、電圧制御水晶発振器の周波数温度特性を、低温側、常温付近、高温側に分けて補償することにより、広い温度範囲で安定した周波数を得ることができ、しかも同時に小型、低価格化を実現することができる。

【0009】

【実施例】 図1は本発明による温度補償水晶発振器の一実施例の構成を示す。この図において、1は電圧制御水晶発振器(VCXO)10を構成する水晶振動子、例えばATカットの水晶振動子である。この水晶振動子1の一端が可変容量素子2を介して接地されると共に、他端が発振増幅回路3に接続されて発振器10が構成される。

【0010】 このような発振器10に対して、補償回路を構成する抵抗R₁、R₂、R₃と、負の温度係数を持つ感温素子R₁₁、R₁₂、R₁₃及び正の温度係数を持つ感温素子R₁₁、R₁₂、R₁₃との直列回路が、ダイオードD₁、D₂を介して設けられる。

【0011】 すなわち電源V₁側に抵抗R₁、R₂、R₃が接続され、接地側に感温素子R₁₁、R₁₂、R₁₃が接続される。これらの抵抗R₁、R₂、R₃及び感温素子R₁₁、R₁₂、R₁₃の接続点の分圧出力部がダイオードD₁、D₂を介して互いに接続される。そしてこのダイオードD₁、D₂の接続点が可変容量素子2の一端に接続される。

【0012】 そこでこの回路において、R₁、R₁₁、R₁₂、R₁₃、R₂、R₃で分圧される電圧を、それぞれ図2のようにV_{1(t)}、V_{2(t)}、V_{3(t)}として、低温側、常温付近、高温側での回路の動作を考える。

【0013】 その場合に、まず常温付近では、V_{1(t)} < V_{2(t)} < V_{3(t)}となるように各定数を設定する。これによって常温付近ではダイオードD₁、D₂は共にオフとなり、V_{1(t)}が補償電圧としてダイオードD₁、D₂の接続点から取り出される。

【0014】 次に低温側では、V_{2(t)} < V_{1(t)} ≤ V_{3(t)}となるように各定数を設定する。これによって低温側ではダイオードD₁のみオンとなり、抵抗R₁に対して抵

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抗 R_1 に充分小さいものを使用すれば、 V_{111} が補償電圧としてダイオード D_1, D_2 の接続点から取り出される。

【0015】さらに高温側では、 $V_{111} \leq V_{111} < V_{111}$ となるように各定数を設定する。これによって高温側ではダイオード D_1 のみオンとなり、抵抗 R_2 に対して抵抗 R_1 に充分小さいものを使用すれば、 V_{111} が補償電圧としてダイオード D_1, D_2 の接続点から取り出される。そしてこのダイオード D_1, D_2 の接続点から取り出される補償電圧が可変容量素子2に供給される。

【0016】従ってこの回路からは、例えば図3に示すような補償電圧 $V(T)$ が取り出される。すなわち図中の太線部が補償電圧として得られ、例えばATカットの水晶振動子における3次曲線状の周波数温度特性を補償するのに適切な歯根が得られる。

【0017】また $R_1 : R_{11}$ 及び $R_2 : R_{11}$ を変えることで、常温においての周波数を変えることなく補償電圧を調節することができる。なお抵抗 R_1, R_2 は半固定抵抗器を用いてもよい。

【0018】こうして上述した本発明の温度補償水晶発振器によれば、電圧制御水晶発振器10の周波数温度特性を、低温側、常温付近、高温側に分けて補償することにより、広い温度範囲で安定した周波数を得ることができ、しかも同時に小型、低価格化を実現することができるものである。

【0019】なお本発明により改善を行った一例の周波数温度特性の測定結果を図4に示す。この図中で、④で示す歯根は電圧制御水晶発振器に一定のバイアス電圧を供給した時の特性であり、②の曲線は従来の正の1次温度係数の感温素子と抵抗との分圧による補償電圧を用いた場合である。この場合にり $^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 50^{\circ}\text{C}$ 付近での温度補償が行われている。これに対して、①は本発明による特性であって、図中に示すように充分広い温度範囲で周波数変動を小さく抑えることが可能である。

【0020】従って本発明により、多くの分野で要求される広い範囲で高い周波数安定度を得ることができ、小型、低成本の温度補償水晶発振器の製造が可能となつた。

【0021】さらに図5～図7は他の実施例について示す。なおこれらの図の回路では簡略化のため補償回路の部分のみが示されている。

【0022】まず図5において、同図のAに示す回路で

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は、抵抗 R_1 に代えて正の温度係数の感温素子 R_{11} が設けられる。これによれば、同図のBに示すように高温側の補償電圧の歯根を急峻にすることができ、高温側の補償をより良好に行うことができる。

【0023】また図6において、同図のAに示す回路では、感温素子 R_{11} に代えて抵抗 R_1 が設けられる。この場合には、回路を簡素化することができるが、同図のBに示すように常温付近での補償電圧の変化が0となる。従って水晶振動子の常温付近での温度係数が0のものに適用される。

【0024】さらに図7において、同図のAに示す回路では、ダイオード D_1, D_2 に直列に抵抗 R_1, R_2 が設けられる。これによれば、同図のBに示すようにスイッチングしたときの変化を滑らかにすることができます。

【0025】そしてこれらの例を適当に組合せる事により、ATカット以外の切端で得られる水晶発振器はもとより、他の圧電素子を用いた発振器の温度補償を行う事が出来る事は明白である。

【0026】

20 【発明の効果】この発明によれば、電圧制御水晶発振器の周波数温度特性を、低温側、常温付近、高温側に分けて補償することにより、広い温度範囲で安定した周波数を得ることができ、しかも同時に小型、低価格化を表現することができるようになる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明による温度補償水晶発振器の一例の構成図である。

【図2】その説明のための図である。

【図3】その説明のための特性図である。

30 【図4】その回路の一例の測定結果を示す図である。

【図5】他の実施例の説明のための図である。

【図6】他の実施例の説明のための図である。

【図7】他の実施例の説明のための図である。

【符号の説明】

1 例えはATカットの水晶振動子

2 可変容量素子

3 発振増幅回路

10 電圧制御水晶発振器

R_1, R_2, R 抵抗

40 R_{11}, R_{11} 負の温度係数を持つ感温素子

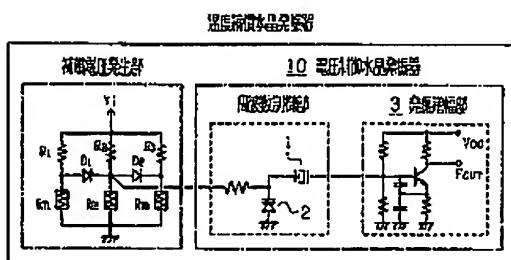
R_{11} 正の温度係数を持つ感温素子

D_1, D_2 ダイオード

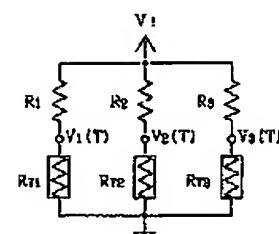
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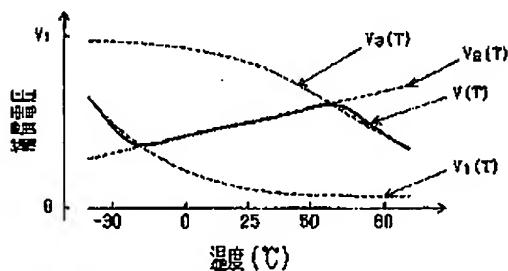
[図1]



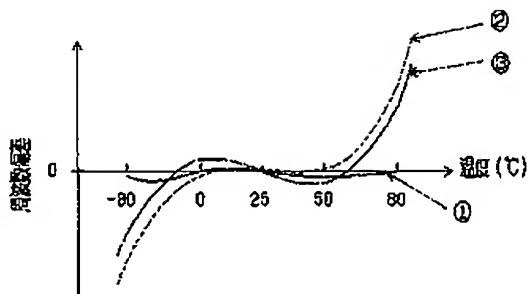
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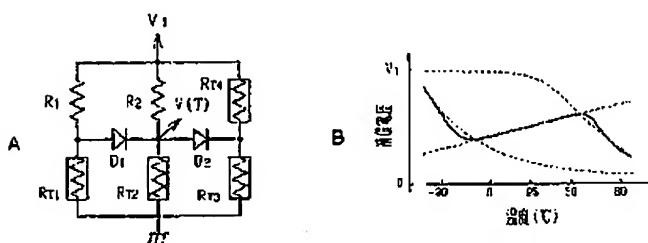
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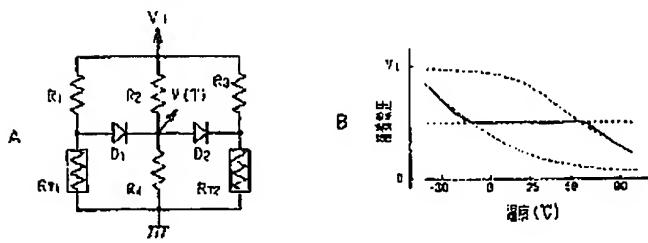
[図4]



[図5]



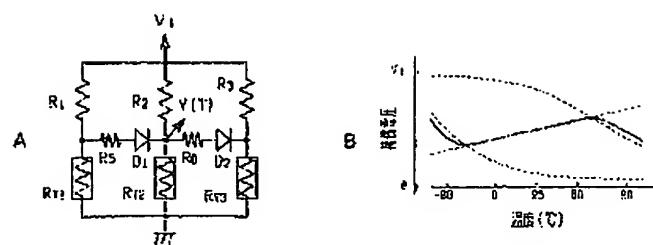
[図6]



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[図7]



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the temperature compensated crystal oscillator with which the compensation electrical potential difference was supplied to the voltage controlled oscillator, and the frequency change by temperature was compensated While connecting a thermo-sensitive device for resistance a low temperature side in the earth side at the power-source side of the compensation electrical-potential-difference generating section, respectively near ordinary temperature and as an object for the compensation by the side of an elevated temperature The temperature compensated crystal oscillator characterized by preparing near ordinary temperature and the compensating network which enabled it to take out alternatively the compensation electrical potential difference by the side of an elevated temperature the above-mentioned low temperature side by making diode connect and switch to each above-mentioned resistance and the partial pressure output section of the node of a thermo-sensitive device.

[Claim 2] The temperature compensated crystal oscillator according to claim 1 which connects the thermo-sensitive device which had a forward temperature coefficient of resistance in the power-source side of the compensation section by the side of the above-mentioned elevated temperature, and was made to make highly precise compensation by the side of the above-mentioned elevated temperature more.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the temperature compensated crystal oscillator with which the frequency change by the temperature of the voltage controlled oscillator which used the quartz resonator of an AT cut was compensated.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As an approach of obtaining the compensation electrical potential difference of a temperature compensated crystal oscillator, it is (1) from the former. How (2) to carry out series connection of a thermo-sensitive device and resistance with the primary temperature coefficient of resistance, and to obtain a compensation electrical potential difference with the partial pressure in both node It has A/D conversion, memory, and a D/A transducer, and the method of obtaining a compensation electrical potential difference by these etc. is learned.

[0003] However, (1) Although the case is effective when [with a comparatively narrow temperature requirement] calling it 0-degreeC-50-degreeC, in the still larger range, a fine compensation becomes impossible. Moreover, (2) Although compensation in a large temperature requirement is possible to a case by memorizing the compensation electrical potential difference according to temperature in memory, a circuit will become complicated and will be large-sized and expensive.

[0004] Thus, by the conventional approach, they were small, high performance, and the thing that cannot attain the purpose of cheap ** to coincidence. This application is accomplished in view of such a point.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The trouble which it is going to solve cannot attain small, high performance, and the purpose of cheap ** to coincidence by the conventional approach.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the temperature compensated crystal oscillator with which the 1st means by this invention supplied the compensation electrical potential difference to the voltage controlled oscillator 10, and the frequency change by temperature was compensated It is resistance R1, R2, and R3 to the power-source side of the compensation electrical-potential-difference generating section a low temperature side, near ordinary temperature, and as an object for the compensation by the side of an elevated temperature. While connecting thermo-sensitive devices RT1, RT2, and RT3 to the earth side, respectively They are diode D1 and D2 to each above-mentioned resistance and the partial pressure output section of the node of a thermo-sensitive device. By making it connect and switch It is the temperature compensated crystal oscillator characterized by preparing the compensating network which enabled it to take out alternatively near ordinary temperature, the compensation electrical potential difference V1 by the side of an elevated temperature (T), V2 (T), and V3 (T) the above-mentioned low temperature side.

[0007] The 2nd means by this invention is the temperature compensated crystal oscillator 1st given in a means which connects the thermo-sensitive device RT 4 which had a forward temperature coefficient of

resistance in the power-source side of the compensation section by the side of the above-mentioned elevated temperature, and was made to make highly precise compensation by the side of the above-mentioned elevated temperature more.

[0008]

[Function] According to this, by dividing and compensating a near [ordinary temperature] and elevated-temperature side for the frequency temperature characteristic of a voltage controlled oscillator a low temperature side, the frequency stabilized in the large temperature requirement can be obtained, and, moreover, small and low-pricing can be realized to coincidence.

[0009]

[Example] Drawing 1 shows the configuration of one example of the temperature compensated crystal oscillator by this invention. In this drawing, 1 is the quartz resonator which constitutes a voltage controlled oscillator (VCXO) 10, for example, the quartz resonator of an AT cut. While the end of this quartz resonator 1 is grounded through the variable-capacity component 2, the other end is connected to the oscillation amplifying circuit 3, and an oscillator 10 is constituted.

[0010] The resistance R1 which constitutes a compensating network to such an oscillator 10, R2, and R3 A series circuit with the thermo-sensitive device RT 2 with the thermo-sensitive devices RT1 and RT3 with a negative temperature coefficient and a positive temperature coefficient is diode D1 and D2. It is minded and prepared.

[0011] Namely, power source Vi It is resistance R1, R2, and R3 to a side. It connects and thermo-sensitive devices RT1, RT2, and RT3 are connected to the earth side. These resistance R1, R2, and R3 It reaches and the partial pressure output section of the node of thermo-sensitive devices RT1, RT2, and RT3 is diode D1 and D2. It minds and connects mutually. And this diode D1 and D2 A node is connected to the end of the variable-capacity component 2.

[0012] Then, in this circuit, actuation of near ordinary temperature and the circuit by the side of an elevated temperature is considered for the electrical potential difference by which a partial pressure is carried out by R1 - RT1, R2 - RT2, and R3 - RT3 a low temperature side as V1 (T), V2 (T), and V3 (T) like drawing 2 , respectively.

[0013] in that case -- first -- near ordinary temperature -- V1 (T) -- < -- V2 (T) -- < -- each constant is set up so that it may be set to V3 (T). Near ordinary temperature, they are diode D1 and D2 by this. It both becomes off and V2 (T) is diode D1 and D2 as a compensation electrical potential difference. It is taken out from a node.

[0014] next -- a low temperature side -- V2(T) <V1 (T) <= -- each constant is set up so that it may be set to V3 (T). this -- a low temperature side -- diode D1 only -- ON -- becoming -- resistance R2 receiving -- resistance R1 if a sufficiently small thing is used -- V1 (T) -- as a compensation electrical potential difference -- diode D1 and D2 It is taken out from a node.

[0015] further -- an elevated-temperature side -- V1 (T) <= -- V3 (T) -- < -- each constant is set up so that it may be set to V2 (T). this -- an elevated-temperature side -- diode D2 only -- ON -- becoming -- resistance R2 receiving -- resistance R3 if a sufficiently small thing is used -- V3 (T) -- as a compensation electrical potential difference -- diode D1 and D2 It is taken out from a node. And this diode D1 and D2 The compensation electrical potential difference taken out from a node is supplied to the variable-capacity component 2.

[0016] Therefore, from this circuit, it is compensation electrical-potential-difference V (T) as shown in drawing 3 . It is taken out. That is, a suitable curve to obtain the thick wire section in drawing as a compensation electrical potential difference, for example, compensate the frequency temperature characteristic of the shape of 3rd curve in the quartz resonator of an AT cut is obtained.

[0017] Moreover, R1 : RT1 and R3 : The amount of compensation can be adjusted by changing RT3, without changing the frequency in ordinary temperature. In addition, resistance R1 and resistance R3 A semipermanent resistor may be used.

[0018] In this way, according to the temperature compensated crystal oscillator of this invention mentioned above, by dividing and compensating a near [ordinary temperature] and elevated-temperature side for the frequency temperature characteristic of a voltage controlled oscillator 10 a low

temperature side, the frequency stabilized in the large temperature requirement can be obtained, and, moreover, small and low-pricing can be realized to coincidence.

[0019] In addition, the measurement result of the frequency temperature characteristic of an example which has improved by this invention is shown in drawing 4. The curve shown by ** all over this drawing is a property when supplying fixed bias voltage to a voltage controlled oscillator, and the curve of ** is the case where the compensation electrical potential difference by the partial pressure of the thermo-sensitive device of the conventional forward primary temperature coefficient and resistance is used. In this case, temperature compensation near [0 degree] C-50-degreeC is performed. On the other hand, ** is a property by this invention and it is possible to stop a frequency drift small in a sufficiently large temperature requirement, as shown all over drawing.

[0020] Therefore, by this invention, high frequency stability could be obtained in the large range demanded in many fields, and manufacture of the temperature compensated crystal oscillator of small and low cost was attained.

[0021] Furthermore, drawing 5 - drawing 7 show other examples. In addition, only the part of a compensating network is shown by the circuit of these drawings for simplification.

[0022] In the circuit first shown in A of this drawing in drawing 5, it is resistance R3. It replaces with and the thermo-sensitive device RT 4 of a positive temperature coefficient is formed. According to this, as shown in B of this drawing, the curve of the compensation electrical potential difference by the side of an elevated temperature can be made steep, and compensation by the side of an elevated temperature can be performed more to fitness.

[0023] Moreover, in drawing 6, it replaces with a thermo-sensitive device RT 2, and resistance R4 is formed in the circuit shown in A of this drawing. In this case, although a circuit can be simplified, as shown in B of this drawing, change of the compensation electrical potential difference near ordinary temperature is set to 0. Therefore, the temperature coefficient near the ordinary temperature of a quartz resonator is applied to the thing of 0.

[0024] In the circuit furthermore shown in A of this drawing in drawing 7, they are diode D1 and D2. It is resistance R5 and R6 to a serial. It is prepared. According to this, change when switching, as shown in B of this drawing can be smoothed.

[0025] And as for the crystal oscillator obtained by cutting of those other than an AT cut, by combining these examples suitably, it is clear that temperature compensation of the oscillator using other piezoelectric devices can be performed from the first.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, by dividing and compensating a near [ordinary temperature] and elevated-temperature side for the frequency temperature characteristic of a voltage controlled oscillator a low temperature side, the frequency stabilized in the large temperature requirement can be obtained, and, moreover, small and low-pricing can be realized now to coincidence.

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